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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Quiz

With workmen already erecting bleachers in front of the Capitol for the Presidential inauguration, it's time for you to test your knowledge of the event. Try for 3 out of 5.

1. Q--The Constitution provides that the President's term shall begin Jan. 20 at noon. But Congress in 1956 approved a resolution setting Jan. 21 as this year's date for the traditional inauguration ceremonies. Why?



A--Jan. 20, 1957, falls on Sunday. The last time Inauguration Day fell on Sunday was in 1917. Even though he was beginning his second term, President Wilson was sworn in without ceremony on Sunday and repeated the oath publicly the next day. In 1849, however, Zachary Taylor chose not to take an oath on Sunday, and the nation technically had no President for 24 hours. President Eisenhower has indicated he will follow Wilson's course.

2. Q--True or false: U.S. Presidents always have been inaugurated in Washington, D.C.

A--False. The first inauguration was held in New York City, 1789, the next two in Philadelphia in 1793 and 1797. Thomas Jefferson, in 1801, became the first President inaugurated in Washington. The practice of delivering the inaugural address from the Capitol portico originated with

James Monroe in 1817. Previously they were delivered in the Senate chamber.

3. Q--President Eisenhower broke a long-standing tradition at his first inauguration. Did it concern: (a) his dress; (b) the site; (c) the day?

A--(a). Mr. Eisenhower rejected the high silk hat -- which had been standard inaugural head covering since 1853 -- and wore a homburg instead. He also chose a short morning coat instead of the standard cutaway.

4. Q--Which President is credited with delivering the longest inaugural address: (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (b) William Henry Harrison; (c) Thomas Jefferson; (d) Woodrow Wilson?

A--(b). Harrison's inaugural address in 1841 ran to 8,000 words and took more than an hour to deliver. The day was cold and stormy, but Harrison insisted on riding a horse in the inaugural parade and standing bareheaded while he read his long message. On his return from the Capitol he took to his bed with pneumonia, and a month later died.

5. Q--Which President was sworn in, not by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but by a justice of the peace, his father?

A--Calvin Coolidge, Harding's Vice President, was sworn in by his father the night President Harding died -- Aug. 2, 1923.

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PRESIDENT FACES OLD ATTITUDES IN NEW HOUSE

Although at least 46 new Representatives will be sworn in when the 85th Congress convenes Jan. 3, chances are that President Eisenhower's domestic and foreign policy proposals will fare just about as well in the new House as in the old. Congressional Quarterly tabulated the stands of returning incumbents on a selected number of key roll calls in the 84th Congress, as well as their Eisenhower Support and Opposition scores, and the stands of newcomers as set forth in campaign literature and public statements. Results show that a substantial majority of Representatives-elect may be expected to support the President in foreign policy matters, while no more than half of the 435 Members can be counted on to support the bulk of his domestic program.

This is the way the new House looks:

	Domestic	Foreign
For	218	282
Against	22	75
On the Line	194	77
Total*	434	434

*Excludes seat of Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), who died Nov. 7. A special election to fill this seat has been called for April 9.

Of the 194 Representatives classed as being "on the line" (stands uncertain) regarding the President's domestic policies, 182 are Democrats. In 1956, according to CQ's study of Presidential support, House Democrats averaged 50 percent in support and 39 percent in opposition to the President on roll-call votes involving domestic issues (Weekly Report, p. 977). These figures suggest that Democrats in general will support about half of the President's program. Of the 218 members counted as "for" the President's domestic program, 189 are Republicans. In 1956, GOP House Members as a whole averaged 72 percent in support of the President on domestic issues and only 18 percent in opposition.

Foreign Policy Support

Of the 282 Members of the new House who are classed as being "for" the President on foreign policy matters, 174 are Democrats, 108 Republicans. Among 75 whose records show them to be against the President, 24 are Democrats, 51 Republicans. And among the 77 classed as being "on the line," 35 are Democrats, 42 Republicans. These figures may be contrasted with the House vote on foreign aid appropriations in 1956. The bill passed 284-120 (D 160-50; R 124-70). (Weekly Report, p. 838).

Few Representatives may be expected either to support or to oppose every facet of the Eisenhower

program. Southern Democrats will vote solidly against civil rights proposals, while Northern Democrats will vote against Presidential economic and social programs which they deem to be inadequate. Republicans as well as Democrats are sharply divided on questions of foreign aid and protection against imports. New proposals and new issues undoubtedly will produce new coalitions to support or oppose the President in 1957. CQ's study is nevertheless indicative of the areas to which the President may look for the most likely support or opposition in the new House of Representatives.

Regional Backing

The following regional breakdown shows that only a dozen of the 201 GOP Representatives-elect are classed as being "on the line" regarding the President's domestic policies -- six in the East and six in the Midwest -- while none is likely to vote against the majority of the President's domestic programs.

Domestic Issues

	FOR	AGAINST	ON THE LINE
SOUTH	4 D; 10 R	19 D	87 D
EAST	7 D; 71 R	1 D	44 D; 6 R
MIDWEST	8 D; 77 R	2 D	36 D; 6 R
WEST	10 D; 31 R		15 D
Totals	29 D; 189 R	22 D	182 D; 12 R

In the foreign policy area, GOP Representatives "against" and "on the line" outnumber those who are for the President's program in the South and the Midwest, while the bulk of Democratic members "against" and "on the line" are in the South.

Foreign Policy Issues

	FOR	AGAINST	ON THE LINE
SOUTH	69 D; 4 R	21 D; 4 R	20 D; 2 R
EAST	41 D; 46 R	2 D; 11 R	9 D; 20 R
MIDWEST	41 D; 40 R	1 D; 32 R	4 D; 11 R
WEST	23 D; 18 R	4 R	2 D; 9 R
Totals	174 D; 108 R	24 D; 51 R	35 D; 42 R

Recurring Issues

With the new House divided, 231 Democrats to 101 Republicans (with one vacancy as of Nov. 16), the President must have the support of all Republican Members and some Democrats to put over his program. Among party-line issues likely to arise in 1957 are the following:

House Members - 2

• **FIXED VS. FLEXIBLE PRICE SUPPORTS:** As in 1956, some Republicans from the farm belt may join with most Democrats to pass legislation calling for a return to rigid farm price supports. But the House is no more likely to override a veto in 1957 than was the case in 1956.

• **ATOMIC POWER:** In 1956 the House narrowly killed a Democratic-sponsored bill opposed by the Administration to set up a "crash" program for civilian atomic power. Lineup of the new House suggests that such a bill might pass in 1957 with the support of a larger number of Republicans.

• **NATURAL GAS:** Legislation to free natural gas producers from federal price control -- supported by the President although he vetoed the 1956 bill because of questionable lobbying activity -- is likely to pass with bipartisan support.

• **CIVIL RIGHTS:** The Administration's 1956 bill passed the House, 279-126, opposition being confined almost exclusively to Southern Members. The same pattern is likely to hold in 1957.

• **AID TO EDUCATION:** Basic opposition to federal aid to public schools was best revealed in the 1956 vote on the Gwinn Amendment, which would simply have returned to each state one percent of its federal tax payments for school construction use. Voting for the amendment were 61 Democrats (largely from the South) and 107 Republicans; voting against it were 162 Democrats and 88 Republicans. Indications are that a majority of Democrats and something less than a majority of Republicans will support a school construction bill in 1957, provided a compromise can be worked out on the question of aid to segregated schools.

• **FOREIGN AID:** Opposition to foreign aid is voiced most consistently by some Southern Democrats and Midwestern Republicans in the House. Congressional and Administration studies, launched in 1956, are likely to result in some changes in the foreign aid program in 1957. Nevertheless, opposition among Representatives is more likely to grow than to diminish, according to CQ's study of the record.

New Members

Eighty-one newcomers were elected to the House in 1952, 56 in 1954 and only 46 in 1956. (For list, see Weekly Report, p. 1342). Among the 24 Democratic newcomers to the 85th Congress, 11 won seats held by Republicans in the 84th Congress, six defeated Democratic incumbents in primary elections, five succeed Democratic incumbents who are retiring, while two take over seats vacated by Democratic Members who died. Of the 22 Republican newcomers, nine won seats held by Democrats in the 84th Congress, 10 succeed GOP incumbents who are retiring, two take over seats left vacant when Republican incumbents died, and one defeated a Republican incumbent in a primary election.

CQ's study of the available evidence indicates that these 46 replacements will mean no change in the overall degree to which the House will support the President in domestic matters, but should result in somewhat greater support in foreign policy matters.

House Delegations

How They Will Line Up Behind President's Policies

State	DOMESTIC			FOREIGN		
	For	Against	On the Line	For	Against	On the Line
Ala.			9	7	1	1
Ariz.	2			2		
Ark.		1	5	6		
Calif.	22		8	20	2	8
Colo.	4			4		
Conn.	6			1		5
Del.	1			1		
Fla.	1	3	4	5		3
Ga.		3	7	3	3	4
Idaho	1		1	1	1	
Ill.	14		11	20	3	2
Ind.	9		2	7	3	1
Iowa	5		3	4	2	2
Kan.	4		2	2	2	2
Ky.	2		6	6	1	1
La.			8	4		4
Maine	2		1	2	1	
Md.	3	1	3	7		
Mass.	8		6	9	3	2
Mich.	11		7	12	5	1
Minn.	4		5	6	2	1
Miss.	1		5	1	3	2
Mo.	2	1	8	9		2
Mont.			2	2		
Neb.	4			4		
Nev.			1	1		
N. H.	2			2		
N. J.	10		4	11	1	2
N. M.*	1					1
N. Y.	22		21	33	4	6
N. C.	1	6	5	6	6	
N. D.	2				1	1
Ohio	19	1	3	11	9	3
Okla.	1		5	5	1	
Ore.	1		3	4		
Pa.	19		11	17	3	10
R. I.	2			2		
S. C.		6		2	2	2
S. D.	1		1	1	1	
Tenn.	2		7	8	1	
Texas	4		18	15	3	4
Utah	2			1		1
Vt.	1			1		
Va.	2		8	5	4	1
Wash.	7			6	1	
W. Va.	2		4	1	1	4
Wis.	10			5	5	
Wyo.	1					1
Totals	218	22	194	282	75	77

*One seat vacant.

PRIVATE BILLS PRODUCE ALMOST HALF OF 1955-56 LAWS

National and world issues steal the headlines, but the 531 Members of Congress devote much of their time to little-known individuals and obscure patches of land. About one-third of the bills introduced during the two years of the 84th Congress (1955-56) were private bills. Almost half the bills enacted were private bills; they dealt with specific persons and places, not with public policies.

There are three major types of private bills:

- **CLAIMS** -- To grant monetary relief for property damage or personal injury blamed on the government.
- **IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION** -- To grant aliens residence or citizenship, or to prevent their deportation.
- **LAND** -- To issue and transfer public land titles.

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation of bills introduced during the 84th Congress:

	House	Senate	Total
Total Bills	12,467	4,315	16,782
Private Bills	4,146	1,640	5,786
% of Total	33%	38%	35%
Public Bills	8,321	2,675	10,996
% of Total	67%	62%	65%

Bills enacted into law during the 84th Congress:

	Private	Public	Total
Number Enacted	893	1,028	1,921
% of Introduced Bills Enacted	15%	9%	11%
% of All Bills Enacted	46%	54%	--

Bills enacted into law during 1956:

	Private	Public	Total
Number Enacted	403	638	1,041
% of Introduced Bills Enacted	23%	14%	17%
% of All Bills Enacted	39%	61%	--

In 1956, only five Senators did not introduce any private measures; 108 Representatives had no private bills. Of Members of Congress introducing 10 or more private bills, 22 were Democrats, 18 Republicans.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee was kept busier by private bills than any other Member of Congress in 1956. A total of 51 private measures, including 35 joint and concurrent resolutions, carried his name. Walter must sign the resolutions as Subcommittee Chairman.

Although Congress carries a heavy burden of private bills, that load was far heavier prior to enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (PL 601, 79th Congress). The Act banned all tort claim bills for private relief originating after Jan. 1, 1945, and authorized the federal courts to handle them. It also banned private bills for bridge construction and for correcting individual military records.

The 79th Congress, during which the Act was passed, approved 892 private bills. During the following Congress the number dropped to 457. But it rose sharply to 1,103 in the 81st Congress, stayed at slightly over 1,000 for the 82nd and 83rd Congresses, dropped under 900 in the 84th Congress.

But the most private laws were enacted during the 59th Congress (1905-07) when 6,428 private bills were signed into law -- about 90 percent of the total legislative work of that Congress. From the 76th through the 79th Congress, reports Dr. George B. Galloway of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, the proportion of private to public laws rose from 39 percent to 55 percent. This dropped to 34 percent in the 80th Congress when the Legislative Reorganization Act took effect.

Generally, Galloway says, private claims bills account for about half of the private bills introduced, immigration measures for about one-third and land bills for about one-tenth.

In the House -- where most private bills originate -- the private bills work load is handled by the Judiciary Subcommittees on Immigration and Nationality, and Claims. Sponsoring Congressmen and appropriate executive agencies submit reports on the bills. If the legislation is approved by the committee, the bill goes to the floor. In the House, it then is placed on the private calendar which

is considered the first and third Tuesday of each month. Six Representatives -- three from each party -- are appointed by the Speaker to act as "objectors" to review the bills and reports placed on the calendar. Dissent by any two Members will block passage of a private bill and cause it to be recommitted.

The Senate handles private bills in the same way as public bills, with most of the work done by the Judiciary and Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. However, the Senate and its committees generally ratify whatever action the House takes.

Galloway, who calls existing private bill procedure "very costly," quotes estimates that consideration of claims bills in each Congress costs about \$125,000 exclusive of Congressmen's salaries. Printing costs alone are estimated at \$19,000. Enactment of a single claims bill costs almost \$200 -- often more than the amount of relief provided.

The large volume of private bills led President Eisenhower, in his Feb. 8 Immigration Message, to say that "the nation's interest would surely be better served if the bulk of private immigration claims were handled through suitable administrative machinery."

Three major solutions to stem the flow of private bills through Congress have been proposed:

- Establish a joint committee, or committees in each chamber, to handle all private bills.
- Ban private bills.
- Delegate immigration and deportation cases to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and land title cases to the Bureau of Land Management.

Galloway says the House Office of Legislative Counsel has expressed the belief there would be no constitutional objection to a ban on private immigration and claims bills, nor to adjudication by executive agencies if Congress set clear standards in delegating authority. Opponents of delegation fear the combination of fact finding, prosecuting and judicial authority in an executive agency. They warn, too, that the agency might lose sight of individual rights through over-emphasis of the general public-interest viewpoint.

Private Bills Introduced

The following Senators and Representatives introduced 10 or more private bills in 1956:

SENATE		HOUSE	
Douglas (D Ill.)	23	Walter (D N.Y.)	51
Lehman (D N.Y.)	21	Klein (D N.Y.)	26
Bender (R Ohio)	20	Lane (D Mass.)	22
Humphrey (D Minn.)	19	Davidson (D N.Y.)	20
Chavez (D N.M.)	17	Powell (D N.Y.)	19
Kennedy (D Mass.)	17	Buckley (D N.Y.)	16
Magnuson (D Wash.)	16	Shelley (D Calif.)	16
Dirksen (R Ill.)	14	Boyle (D Ill.)	15
Langer (R N.D.)	14	Wilson (R Calif.)	15
Carlson (R Kan.)	13	McDonough (R Calif.)	14
Morse (D Ore.)	13	Gubser (R Calif.)	13
Potter (R Mich.)	13	Delaney (D N.Y.)	12
Malone (R Nev.)	12	Johnson (R Calif.)	12
Ives (R N.Y.)	11	Kelly (D N.Y.)	12
Capehart (R Ind.)	10	Rogers (D Colo.)	12
Watkins (R Utah)	10	Anfuso (D N.Y.)	11
Welker (R Idaho)	10	Donovan (D N.Y.)	11
Wiley (R Wis.)	10	Healey (D N.Y.)	11
		Rooney (D N.Y.)	11
		Dorn (R N.Y.)	10
		Morano (R Conn.)	10
		Utt (R Calif.)	10
		Zelenko (D N.Y.)	10

Senators who did not introduce any private bills in 1956: Gore (D Tenn.), Hill (D Ala.), Johnston (D S.C.), McClellan (D Ark.) and Robertson (D Va.).

A total of 108 Representatives did not introduce any private bills.

UN ON CHINA, MIDDLE EAST

The United Nations General Assembly Nov. 16 rejected an Indian proposal to debate the question of admission of Communist China to the UN. It then voted, 47-24, for an American-sponsored plan to postpone discussion of the issue for at least one year. Congress in July unanimously approved a resolution opposing the admission of Communist China. (Weekly Report, p. 900)

Previously Indian Delegate V.K. Krishna Menon took the floor to challenge remarks made by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Nov. 15. Knowland, a member of the U.S. delegation, had told the press he was "shocked that India and its delegation leader V.K. Krishna Menon have apparently become the floor leader for the Soviet drive to bring Communist China into the United Nations." Menon said Knowland's statement was "a disservice to the cause of international friendship." He called on chief U.S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. to disown the statement, but Lodge declined to comment.

Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. Nov. 16 told the General Assembly the UN had a chance to make "a fresh start" in solving Middle East problems. "Our aim should be to establish the foundations of a durable peace and stability in the area," he said. Hoover also said the UN "would be obliged to take action" if Soviet "volunteers" were sent to the Middle East. He said the U.S. "would fully support such action."

ATOMS FOR PEACE

President Eisenhower Nov. 11 approved a plan to aid foreign countries develop atomic power or research reactors. The plan, clarifying terms and conditions for the sale of nuclear fuel abroad, will offer other nations "firm assurance of the fuel supplies necessary to the continued operation of nuclear power installations, and thus...facilitate arrangements for financing," the President said.

Under the program, uranium-235 would be supplied as needed from the 20,000 kilograms (44,000 pounds) made available by President Eisenhower in 1954, 1955 and 1956 for use in foreign reactors. The quantity includes 5,000 kilograms contributed in October to the 82-nation International Atomic Energy Agency.

The steps approved by President Eisenhower:

- A lower price for uranium-235 for foreign buyers -- the old price was \$25 per gram; the new price, \$16.
- Extension of AEC cooperative agreements beyond the current 10-year limits.
- Purchase "for peaceful purposes" by the U.S. of plutonium metal at \$12 per gram and uranium-233 nitrate at \$15 per gram produced in foreign reactors operated with U.S.-supplied fuel.
- Purchase by the U.S. of all the plutonium and uranium-233 offered that is produced abroad in "cooperating reactors" until June 30, 1963.
- A request for Congressional authority to guarantee prices for plutonium and uranium-233 for up to seven years. This would provide the same assurance to foreign producers now given to domestic producers.

Capitol Briefs

POWER POLICY

Secretary of the Interior Frederick A. Seaton Nov. 16 reaffirmed the Administration's partnership power policy. He told the National Reclamation Assn. in Salt Lake City, Utah, "we see no reason to inflict the whole burden of financing these (reclamation) projects on the federal government wherever and whenever non-federal interests are willing to assume a share." Seaton said "so long as the public interest is protected, the end results are the same." Earlier, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) told the group the government's policy was a political pay-off, and its very concept was to splinter and divide western reclamation interests.

RESIGNATIONS

President Eisenhower Nov. 20 accepted the resignations of Roswell B. Perkins as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and William H. Jackson as Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs. Perkins, who has held his post since 1954, said he would return to law practice after his resignation became effective Nov. 30. Jackson has been on the White House staff since March, 1956, and his resignation is effective Jan. 1, 1957, the date to which he agreed to serve.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Ambassador to Italy since 1953, Nov. 19 resigned for reasons of health. Mrs. Luce said she planned to leave her post after the Christmas holidays. President Eisenhower, in accepting her resignation, congratulated Mrs. Luce "on a job superbly done." The White House did not announce her successor.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School Nov. 19 issued an interim report calling for prompt formulation of an explicit federal policy on aid to education beyond the high school level. The report recommended state-by-state surveys of educational needs and facilities and expansion of sources of financial support for teachers and buildings. The report was critical of "crash programs" for special occupations. Said Committee Chairman Devereux C. Josephs: "This country will never tolerate the nurturing of an educational elite."

SEGREGATION CONFERENCE

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. Nov. 19 called a conference for Dec. 10 to consider action for federal authorities in the South under the Supreme Court decision striking out racial segregation on public buses. Attending the conference will be United States attorneys in 14 southern states where segregation of passengers was required under state laws or local ordinances. The Supreme Court Nov. 13 ruled that such laws in Alabama and Montgomery, Ala., were invalid.

CALIFORNIA TO GAIN HOUSE SEATS AS POPULATION JUMPS

Latest Census Bureau estimates support the view that in a new apportionment of House seats after the 1960 census, California will close the 13 seat lead currently held by New York. By 1965, according to a Census Bureau report of Nov. 17, California will replace New York as the nation's most populous state.

The Bureau estimated that between 1950 and July 1, 1956, California's population increased 26.9 percent, New York's only 9.2 percent. The numerical estimates for the increase were 2,846,000 for California and 1,365,000 for New York.

Congressional Quarterly calculated in July of 1955 that California's population would increase so that it would get eight new House seats to add to its current 30. CQ estimated that New York would lose one of its existing 43 House seats, thus placing California only four House seats behind New York.

According to CQ's study, the West's increasing population would add 10 House seats to the 57 it currently has. The East, with 129 seats as a result of the 1950 census, would lose seven, Pennsylvania dropping two of its 30 seats and five other eastern states losing five seats each. The Midwest would lose one seat, although Michigan would gain two. In the South, Florida would gain two House seats while the area lost two. (1955 Weekly Report, p. 797)

All told, 26 states would neither lose nor gain, four states would gain one seat, two states would gain two seats, one state would gain eight, 14 states would lose one seat and one state would lose two seats.

Although California and New York led in numerical gains as of July 1, both bowed to Nevada, the least populated state, and to Arizona and Florida in percentage increases. Nevada's gain was 54.6 percent, Arizona's 41 percent and Florida's 36 percent. The numerical gains: Nevada, 87,000; Arizona, 308,000; and Florida, 998,000.

On a percentage gain basis, the big population movement was in the West except for large increases by Florida (36 percent), Delaware (26.4 percent) Maryland (20 percent) and Michigan (18 percent.) Besides Nevada, Arizona and California, other western states showing big percentage increases were Colorado (21.7 percent), New Mexico (19.6 percent) and Utah (17.9 percent).

Next to California and New York in order of total gains were: Texas with 1,214,000; Ohio, 1,150,000; Michigan, 1,144,000; Florida, 998,000; Illinois, 720,000; New Jersey, 567,000; Indiana, 478,000; Maryland, 469,000; and Pennsylvania (the third most populous state), 466,000.

The Bureau said the 11 far western states showed the biggest increase by regions -- 22.4 percent. The Midwest was next with 10.8 percent. The smallest gain was 7.1 percent for the Northeast. The South showed a gain of 9.5 percent.

The report showed 19 states had increases above the national average of 10.9 percent. The District of Columbia and 24 states had gains smaller than the national average, and five states showed a loss of population.

Arkansas topped the states showing declines, losing 5 percent. Others dropping were: Mississippi, 2.5 percent loss; Vermont, 2 percent; West Virginia, 1.1 percent; and Maine, .4 percent.

The estimates released by the Bureau showed that the total U.S. population on July 1 was 167,191,000. This was a gain of 10.9 percent over the 1950 totals.

Population Changes

Following is a state-by-state breakdown of the country's population changes between April 1, 1950, and July 1, 1956:

State	July 1, 1956*	April 1, 1950	Percent Change
ALABAMA	3,135,000	3,061,743	2.4%
ARIZONA	1,057,000	749,587	41.0
ARKANSAS	1,815,000	1,909,511	-5.0
CALIFORNIA	13,433,000	10,586,223	26.9
COLORADO	1,612,000	1,325,089	21.7
CONNECTICUT	2,232,000	2,007,280	11.2
DELAWARE	402,000	318,085	26.4
D. OF C.	866,000	802,178	7.9
FLORIDA	3,770,000	2,771,305	36.0
GEORGIA	3,712,000	3,444,578	7.8
IDAHO	625,000	588,637	6.1
ILLINOIS	9,432,000	8,712,176	8.3
INDIANA	4,413,000	3,934,224	12.2
IOWA	2,692,000	2,621,073	2.7
KANSAS	2,103,000	1,905,299	10.4
KENTUCKY	3,017,000	2,944,806	2.5
LOUISIANA	3,004,000	2,683,516	12.0
MAINE	910,000	913,774	-0.4
MARYLAND	2,812,000	2,343,001	20.0
MASSACHUSETTS	4,812,000	4,690,514	2.6
MICHIGAN	7,516,000	6,371,766	18.0
MINNESOTA	3,241,000	2,982,483	8.7
MISSISSIPPI	2,124,000	2,178,914	-2.5
MISSOURI	4,255,000	3,954,653	7.6
MONTANA	638,000	591,024	8.0
NEBRASKA	1,414,000	1,325,510	6.7
NEVADA	247,000	160,083	54.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	560,000	533,242	5.1
NEW JERSEY	5,403,000	4,835,329	11.7
NEW MEXICO	815,000	681,187	19.6
NEW YORK	16,195,000	14,830,192	9.2
NORTH CAROLINA	4,423,000	4,061,929	8.9
NORTH DAKOTA	657,000	619,636	6.0
OHIO	9,096,000	7,946,627	14.5
OKLAHOMA	2,237,000	2,233,351	0.1
OREGON	1,718,000	1,521,341	12.9
PENNSYLVANIA	10,964,000	10,498,012	4.4
RHODE ISLAND	828,000	791,896	4.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,353,000	2,117,027	11.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	696,000	652,740	6.6
TENNESSEE	3,466,000	3,291,718	5.3
TEXAS	8,925,000	7,711,194	15.7
UTAH	812,000	688,862	17.9
VERMONT	370,000	377,747	-2.0
VIRGINIA	3,651,000	3,318,680	10.0
WASHINGTON	2,667,000	2,378,963	12.1
WEST VIRGINIA	1,983,000	2,005,552	-1.1
WISCONSIN	3,764,000	3,434,575	9.6
WYOMING	321,000	290,529	10.4
UNITED STATES	167,191,000	150,697,361	10.9%

* Census Bureau estimate; other figures are from the actual figures of the 1950 census.

GROUPS DEFEND REP. POWELL

Americans for Democratic Action Nov. 17 said it was "inequitable discipline" for the Democratic party to deny patronage to Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) for his support of President Eisenhower's re-election, while not taking similar action with respect to Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.), who supported a States' Rights ticket in the election. (Weekly Report, p. 1386)

Powell Oct. 11 announced his support for President Eisenhower. Saying he was pleased with Mr. Eisenhower's civil rights position, Powell added that he felt Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson "snubbed the whole liberal group" on the civil rights issue. Williams, a leading opponent of integration, Oct. 22 announced support of the States' Rights party because of the Democrats' position on civil rights. (Weekly Report, p. 1257, 1306)

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) Nov. 13 said he would move at a pre-session party caucus -- when 85th Congress committee assignments are made -- to deny committee assignments to Powell as a Democrat. Hays said he had no plans to take similar steps against Williams. Two House employees, appointed under Powell's patronage, were removed Nov. 16 from the Capitol payroll. Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.), a member of the House Democratic Patronage Committee, Nov. 17 said his group was only "responsible for taking care of Democrats."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Nov. 17 said "the real reason why some Democrats are trying to strip" Powell of his House seniority was a "fear he has a chance" to become Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. He said Democrats were making an "incredible blunder" in attacking Powell instead of Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.).

Powell ranks third in Democratic seniority on the Education and Labor Committee. Both Chairman Graham Barden (D N.C.) and Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), who rank ahead of Powell, were re-elected. Powell is eighth ranking member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He has no subcommittee chairmanship.

Powell was sponsor of the amendment to the school construction bill (HR 7535) that would have barred U.S. aid to states operating racially segregated schools. The amendment, opposed by President Eisenhower and Democratic leaders, was adopted July 5 on a House roll-call vote of 225-192. The bill, however, was defeated by a 194-224 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 808)

NEW PARITY FORMULA URGED

Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, Nov. 19 urged a basic revision in the government's method of determining parity of farm income with non-

farm income as a major step toward solution of the agricultural problem. Continued reliance on the current system of determining parity, Newsom said, "tends to indicate that farmers should be frozen in whatever degree of inequity may have existed in the so-called base period of 1910-1914, or some other past period."

Newsom said the Grange has urged the Department of Agriculture to determine "the amount of capital actually attributable to the productive capacity of our agricultural plant; and then seek to establish a rate" to fairly compare with the rate of return on other invested capital.

The Grange Master added, "It seems entirely reasonable...that a fair and equitable return on labor input and capital investment in agricultural productive effort would be a much more reasonable basis" on which to determine parity than to continue the use of "purchasing power that may have been derived from agricultural production in some historic base period."

Addressing the 90th annual meeting of the Grange in Rochester, New York, the farm leader emphasized the need for actions to bolster farm income and to gain a better balance with non-farm income.

'GOVERNMENT MEDICINE'

David B. Allman, president-elect of the American Medical Assn., Nov. 14 said "the threat of government intervention in medicine" is greater "than when we were confronted with compulsory health insurance just a few years ago." In an address to the 50th anniversary meeting of the Southern Medical Assn., Allman said "when that threat arose we all rushed to join the battle against it...and with the help of dedicated allies we defeated it." But today, he said, "the planners seem to be waiting for an opening to advance new medical economic schemes" to gain their final goal. Allman said "as long as we remain alert and active, as long as we carry the torch, they will never get that opening."

LABOR LAW CONFEREES NAMED

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Nov. 16 announced formation of a labor-management committee representing the construction industry to prepare a new set of amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law for the 1957 session of Congress. He said the group would be represented by three members from organized labor and three representing management.

Members of the group representing labor were Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL-CIO) and Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, both of whom supported President Eisenhower in the recent election, and Peter Schoemann, president of the Plumbers Union.

Named by Mitchell to represent industry were C.H. Haxby, president of the National Construction Assn.; Paul Geary, executive vice president of the National Electrical Contractors Assn.; and Edward T. Kelly, labor relations adviser to the Associated General Contractors.

NEW OFFICERS FOR FUND

The Fund for the Republic Nov. 20 announced the election of Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst, as Board Chairman to succeed Paul G. Hoffman, who will continue as a director of the group. Robert M. Hutchins was re-elected president of the Fund.

The Fund for The Republic was established in 1953 with a \$15 million endowment from the Ford Foundation "to study and disclose the facts about all threats to civil liberties, including Communism," but operates independently of the Foundation.

The group also announced the election of three new board members to replace retiring members: Alicia Patterson, editor and publisher of Newsday, Long Island newspaper; Bruce Catton, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian of Bethesda, Md.; and Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock.

ATOMIC INSURANCE

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Nov. 19 proposed that the federal government underwrite liability policies for commercial atomic energy plants. Indemnity would be only for claims "in excess of the amount covered by private insurance... (and)... should only be available for amounts in excess of amounts of insurance required by the Atomic Energy Commission based on its evaluation of the hazards involved," the Chamber said. The organization said private insurance on atomic energy plants currently totals \$60 million. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee June 29 reported a bill to provide federal insurance and to set a \$500 million limit on the liability of a person running an atomic energy plant, but it never came up for a vote. (Weekly Report, p. 810) President Eisenhower requested a similar bill on July 27. (Weekly Report, p. 935)

UNIONIST CRITICIZES FARM BUREAU

Pat Greathouse, vice president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), Nov. 13 said the "Farm Bureau (American Farm Bureau Federation) isn't interested in preserving the family-type farm." In an address given before delegates of the National Farm Organization at St. Joseph, Mo., Greathouse said "the Farm Bureau represents corporate farmers and not dirt farmers." He said "it represents those who farm the farmers and not the farmers who farm the farms." The union official said it was the duty of labor unions and farm organizations to acquaint their members with the common interests of labor and farmers so they might better work together for legislation.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Nov. 19 said the NAACP would continue to press for a federal aid-to-education measure that includes an

anti-racediscrimination clause when Congress returned in January. In an address to the Washington branch of the NAACP, Mitchell said it would be "unfair" to call on northerners to support a bill that would perpetuate segregated school systems.

The House July 5 rejected a bill (HR 7535) to give federal aid to states for school construction that included an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) to bar aid to states operating racially segregated schools. (Weekly Report, p. 801)

Pressure Points

HOME LOANS

The United States Savings and Loan League Nov. 14 urged that direct home loans by the federal government be ended. In a resolution passed at its annual convention in Philadelphia, the League said that a slackening in both home building and the supply of mortgage money will bring pressure on Congress for more government lending. The League said this would "run counter to the interests of the great majority of our citizens who must depend on the existence of a strong private enterprise credit system for the building and owning of their homes."

RED CHINA TRADE URGED

John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Nov. 18 said he favored a resumption of trade in non-strategic goods between the United States and Communist China. He said he believed U.S. trade with Red China should be on the same basis as the non-strategic trade between this country and Russia and her European satellites. He defined a non-strategic item as one "that could not be readily converted so that it could be used against you in case of armed conflict."

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The National Licensed Beverage Assn. Nov. 11 said prohibitionists were "attempting to achieve prohibition through harassment of a legal industry" and urged Congress to ignore "the yearly pressure" for legislation to ban liquor, wine and beer advertising.

The organization of tavern owners said "any product that is legally made and legally sold may be legally advertised." The group said alcoholic beverage advertising was confined to competition between brands and does not "in any way" encourage use of the industry's product. (Weekly Report, p. 218)

CONSERVATION

The National Agricultural Limestone Institute Nov. 20 said "the make-up of both the House and Senate (in 1957) seems to indicate that there will be a more friendly attitude toward the nation's conservation problems." The group said an analysis of election results "clearly indicates that the future conservation policies should be more liberal rather than more conservative." A strong advocate of more conservation, the Institute added that programs emanating from Congress and the executive branch should "result in great forward strides in the field of conservation in the next few years."

STATE LEGISLATURES

In election battles for seats in state legislatures, Republicans picked up 200 seats, Democrats picked up 196, for a net GOP gain of four seats, according to an Associated Press survey of nearly complete, unofficial returns.

Republicans netted 31 state senate seats in nine states, and 169 house seats in 16 states. Democrats picked up 78 senate seats in 19 states, and 118 house seats in 15 states.

In the 1954 state elections, Democrats picked up 100 senate and 395 house seats; they ousted Republicans from 103 senate seats in 29 states and 397 house seats in 34 states. Republicans in 1954 picked up three senate seats in three states, and two house seats in two states.

Democratic house pickups included: Colorado, nine; Iowa, 16; Kansas, six; Maine, two; Montana, 10; North Dakota, 17; Oregon, 13; South Dakota, eight; Vermont, five; Washington, six.

Democratic senate pickups included: Colorado, six; Indiana, two; Iowa, four; Kansas, three; Maine, 18; Montana, eight; New Mexico, two; North Dakota, three; Oregon, nine; South Dakota, 10; Washington, nine.

In addition to the three North Dakota Democratic senate pickups, four holdovers elected to the state senate as Republicans switched to the Democratic party, as a result of the North Dakota Nonpartisan League's change of alliance from the GOP to the Democratic party. (Weekly Report, p. 969) In Minnesota, where state legislature candidates run without party designation, the "Liberals," usually identified with the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party, picked up three seats from the "Conservatives," usually lined up with the GOP.

Republican house pickups included: Connecticut, 65; Indiana, 11; New Mexico, 21; North Carolina, three; Pennsylvania, 13; West Virginia, 20. GOP senate pickups included: Connecticut, 15; North Carolina, two; Pennsylvania, one; Tennessee, one; West Virginia, two.

LATE ELECTION RESULTS

Final unofficial returns from Nebraska's Third District Nov. 16 showed Rep. R.D. Harrison (R) with 62,649 votes to 62,391 for his opponent, Lawrence Brock (D).

In Washington's Fourth District, unofficial figures gave Rep. Hal Holmes (R) a lead over Frank LeRoux (D) with 76,075 votes to 75,659. LeRoux Nov. 16 conceded Holmes' re-election barring a "major error" in the official canvass.

New Jersey's 13th District Superintendent of Elections William MacPhail Nov. 17 said the latest recheck of election returns showed Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D) 57 votes ahead of Norman Roth (R). (Weekly Report, p. 1372)

Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) Nov. 17 held a lead of 123 votes over his opponent, Christopher Del Sesto. The gubernatorial race will not be decided until absentee ballots, totaling about 11,000, are counted. Civilian ballots will be tallied by Nov. 20, servicemen's ballots by Dec. 5.

State Roundup

IOWA -- By electing Merwin Coad (D) over incumbent Rep. James I. Dolliver (R), Sixth District voters sent Iowa's first Democrat to the House of Representatives since 1940, when former Democratic Reps. William S. Jacobsen (1937-43) and Vincent F. Harrington (1937-42) were elected.

KENTUCKY -- Gov. A.B. Chandler (D) Nov. 9 said he intended to try again for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960 "if properly encouraged" and if in good health.

MAINE -- Rep. Robert Hale (R) Nov. 9 requested a certificate of election in his disputed 29-vote victory Sept. 10 in the First District. Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D) Nov. 19 declined to certify and said he would ask for a State Supreme Court opinion. (Weekly Report, p. 1223)

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Sen.-elect Strom Thurmond (D) Nov. 14 said he had accepted an interim appointment from Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D) to the Senate. Thurmond April 4 resigned a Senate seat to keep his 1954 campaign promise to seek nomination in the state's Democratic primary. Sen. Thomas Wofford (D), who was appointed April 4 to serve in the interim, resigned effective Nov. 7.

VIRGINIA -- State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) Nov. 17 announced his candidacy for the 1957 state gubernatorial election. Almond entered but later withdrew from the 1953 gubernatorial Democratic primary race "in the interest of harmony."

Political Briefs

McCARTHY CANDIDACY

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Nov. 17 announced his candidacy for re-election in 1958 in order "to continue the fight to get the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S."

KEFAUVER PLANS

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Nov. 17 said he had "no plans" to try for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960.

PATRONAGE

The House Democratic Patronage Committee Nov. 16 announced it had denied Congressional patronage privileges to Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.). Powell supported President Eisenhower in his re-election campaign because he said he preferred President Eisenhower's civil rights stand to that of Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson. (Weekly Report, p. 1257, 1384)

Committee Roundup

TAX LOOPHOLES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposals for closing federal tax loopholes and correcting technical inequities of the 1954 Revenue Code.

BACKGROUND -- The Treasury Department and Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation Nov. 7 submitted a list of 33 tax "loopholes" for Congress to consider plugging at the next session. They also submitted a draft bill covering 85 suggested changes in the tax laws. Among the tax provisions cited by the staff were "unintended benefits and hardships" affecting oilmen, police officials, bond dealers, broadcasting concerns, buyers of life insurance, employees of tax-exempt institutions, individuals in high tax brackets and corporations that engage in involved stock market transactions to avoid or defer payment of income taxes. Subcommittee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) said he believed Congress could be persuaded over the next several years to make tax laws much simpler and more fair.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 19 -- Paul Blanshard, special counsel for Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, said "tax favoritism" was costing the government "several million dollars a year" in revenue. "There is nothing in the House and Senate debates on tax exemption," Blanshard said, "to indicate that Congress ever intended to exempt such enterprises as brandy making, bingo or commercial radio stations from taxes on unrelated (church) income." He singled out for attention the brandy-making Christian Bros. Distillery and Jesuit-owned radio stations and suggested "a thorough investigation into commercial subsidies of the Mormon Church in Utah and the baking industry of the Trappist monks."

Blanshard said the Catholic Church got a "discriminatory advantage" from existing provisions permitting an additional 10 percent income tax deduction above the standard 20 percent on gifts to church religious orders. He also protested exemption of Catholic teaching sisters on public school roles and Catholic chaplains in the armed services from income tax payments on salaries paid out of public funds if the salary checks were endorsed over to religious orders.

Rev. James M. Hutchinson, representing the Committee on Church and State of the American Humanist Assn. of Yellow Springs, Ohio, said many Protestant and Jewish institutions not technically classified as churches were put to a tax disadvantage. "The people, and there are some 70 million non-church members in this country...should not be expected to pay an indirect subsidy to religion as the price of governmental timidity in the tax field," Hutchinson said. He said tax collectors should be able to "see the distinction between matters which are spiritual and matters which are spirituous."

Nov. 20 -- Joseph M. Jones, counsel for the American Assn. of Railroads, said the Subcommittee should reinstate legislation permitting the railroads to deduct for tax purposes accrued vacation pay due employees. He also suggested: changes in the present procedure for

computing interest on tax deficiencies and over-payments, with specific cut-off dates for both; uniformity in tax treatment of gains realized by liquidating subsidiaries and paying off debts to parent corporations.

H.A. Haden, president of the National Bank and Trust Co., Charlottesville, Va., backed a staff recommendation to end special tax treatment for dealers in certain tax-exempt securities. He said at present dealers in non-exempt securities paid as much as six times more taxes than did dealers in certain tax-exempt state and local government bonds.

Edward P. Ross, a Houston, Texas, accountant, said tax laws now discriminate against some inventors. He said proceeds from sales of patents were treated as capital gains when the sales were between brothers and sisters, or corporations controlled by them, but that similar transactions between fathers and children were not eligible for the capital gains treatment.

Nov. 21 -- Two insurance company representatives, John J. Magovern Jr. of American Life Convention and Life Insurance Assn. of America and Judd C. Benson of Union Central Life Insurance Co., opposed a Treasury Department recommendation involving how much of a deceased person's life insurance policy was subject to estate taxes if the insured previously had turned ownership of the policy over to a beneficiary. The staff recommended the difference between the death benefit and cash surrender value of the policy be included in the estate. Magovern and Benson said when a policy was unconditionally assigned to another, the insured person lost all rights to it, and the transfer and continued payments by the insured were essentially a gift.

Mills said, "I still think there is a loophole in the law" and "somewhere along the line some tax should be paid."

CHOTINER INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- In Los Angeles, Calif., in closed session, on the activities of Murray M. Chotiner, 1952 campaign manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon. (Weekly Report, p. 993)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 17 -- Ralph A. McClure, a tax consultant told reporters after leaving the hearing room that he had testified on an \$18,000 tax reduction Chotiner had obtained for a client. McClure said Chotiner had effected the cut after the case had been officially closed by the Internal Revenue Bureau through negotiation with the Bureau's Southern California division. "It was the most mystifying experience of my 28 years in the tax consultant field," McClure said.

Frank Rivera, Ventura county rancher for whom the cut was obtained, said he testified that Chotiner got the reduction by pointing out an error to income tax officials in Washington.

Albert J. Chotiner, Chotiner's brother and law partner, said he believed he was called as a witness because "they think clients paid me money to hold for Murray since his fees were so reasonable."

GREEN, GORDON, HARRIS CHAIR COMMITTEES

President Eisenhower will deal with three new Congressional committee chairmen in the 85th Congress.

- Who are the new chairmen?
- What are their stands on principal issues?
- How will they receive the President's program?

Unless they fail to muster the majorities in the Senate and House that they won on election day, Democrats will chair all committees of the 85th Congress.

Committees command the greatest legislative power in Congress. As President Woodrow Wilson said: "They (committees) can amend or rewrite bills to suit themselves. They can report bills or pigeonhole them. They can initiate measures they desire and bury or emasculate those they dislike. They can proceed with dispatch or stall indefinitely.... The real focus of legislative power is not in the House or the Senate; it is in the committees."

The chairman, of course, is the strongest member on a committee. He calls the meetings, has a large say in what will be discussed and guides the direction of the hearings. Besides having the majority of committee votes on his side, the chairman can resort to a multitude of tactics to delay sending a bill he dislikes to the floor for a vote.

Custom dictates that the member who has served longest on a particular committee becomes its chairman. But three of the committee chairmen from the 84th Congress will not return: Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who accepted a post as President Eisenhower's representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and did not seek re-election; J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee who died; James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who did not seek re-election.

If the seniority system prevails, Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) will succeed George, Oren Harris (D Ark.) will succeed Priest, and Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.) will succeed Richards.

GREEN'S RECORD

Green at 89 (born Oct. 2, 1867) is the oldest man ever to serve in the Senate. He has criticized the Eisenhower Administration for what he said was lack of perspective in planning foreign policy and has accused it of lack of flexibility in administering the policy. On the whole, however, he has supported the President in foreign affairs.

In the 84th Congress, Green supported the President slightly less than George on foreign policy issues. George in addition paved the way for much of the President's foreign program through speeches both inside and outside the Senate.

Congressional Quarterly tabulated the 52 roll calls on foreign policy issues in 1955-56 on which President

Eisenhower had made known his stand in advance. Figuring how many times each Member of Congress supported or opposed the President's position on those roll calls gave Green Support and Opposition scores of 65 and 8 percent compared with the 77-6 percent for George.

Green, a bachelor and former professor of Roman law at Brown University, started out in politics in 1907 as a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives. He chaired the Democratic state conventions in 1914, 1924 and 1926 and was elected governor in 1932 and re-elected in 1934. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1936 and re-elected in 1942, 1948 and 1954. In 1954, he won re-election to the Senate by 60,684 votes out of the 326,624 cast.

His Foreign Relations Committee will handle legislation dealing with the relation of the U.S. with foreign countries and international agencies. Green's past votes on foreign policy issues in the 84th Congress that may come before his Committee in one form or another during the 85th Congress:

BRICKER AMENDMENT -- Constitutional amendment to limit treaty-making powers of the President. Rejected, 60-31 (two-thirds vote or 61 yeas required), Feb. 26, 1954. Green AGAINST.

FOREIGN AID REDUCTION -- Amendment to reduce the overall authorization in the Mutual Security Authorization for fiscal 1955 by \$500 million for a total figure of \$2.7 billion, exclusive of unexpended balances. Agreed to, 45-41, Aug. 3, 1954. Green AGAINST.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT -- Ratification of treaty (two-thirds majority required) formalizing American participation in the International Sugar Agreement signed in London Oct. 1, 1953, but not obligating the U.S. to live up to any specific regulations by signing. Ratified, 60-16, April 28, 1954. Green AGAINST.

TRADE REPERCUSSIONS -- Amendment to provide for investigation and a report by the Tariff Commission whenever the importation of any article tends to interfere materially with the farm parity price program and authorize the President to impose the fees or import quotas recommended. Rejected, 23-52, June 24, 1954. Green AGAINST.

PRESIDENT'S ASIAN FUND -- Amendment to eliminate the \$200 million President's Fund for Asian Economic Development. Rejected, 17-63, June 2, 1955. Green AGAINST.

INDIA AID -- Amendment to reduce from \$70 million to \$35 million development assistance, and from \$10 million to \$5 million technical cooperation funds for India. Rejected, 23-56, June 29, 1956. Green AGAINST.

FOREIGN AID BILL -- Mutual Security Act of 1956 authorizing \$4.3 billion in new funds for fiscal 1957 -- \$742,600,000 more than the House voted June 11 and \$361,400,000 less than the President requested. Passed, 54-25, June 29, 1956. Green FOR.

YUGOSLAVIA AID -- Amendment to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected, 38-50, June 28, 1956. Green AGAINST.

COTTON IMPORTS -- Amendment to limit, pending action by Tariff Commission and President, imports of cotton and derivatives to average of previous three years' imports when cotton is in surplus in the U.S. Rejected, 36-52, June 28, 1956. Green FOR.

AID STUDY -- Amendment to establish a commission of 12 to "conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the operations of the present and past foreign aid programs" and to report recommendations by Feb. 15, 1957. Rejected, 41-45, June 28, 1956. Green AGAINST.

RED TRADE -- Amendment to suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S. Rejected, 23-60, June 28, 1956. Green AGAINST.

General Votes

Key votes which reflect Green's overall political thinking:

HENRY WALLACE NOMINATION -- Nomination of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce; passed 56-32, March 1, 1945. Green FOR.

WAR MANPOWER BILL -- Amendment to eliminate penalties for workers who did not obey regulations of War Manpower Commission; passed, 44-35, March 6, 1945. Green AGAINST.

FULL EMPLOYMENT -- Establish federal responsibility in maintaining full employment; authorize creation of three-man Council of Economic Advisers; establish Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report; passed, 71-10, Sept. 28, 1945. Green FOR.

FEPC -- Barkley motion to close debate and vote on Fair Employment Practices Commission bill; rejected, 48-36 (two thirds required), Feb. 9, 1946. Green FOR.

DEBT REDUCTION -- Amendment to legislative budget to require that any surplus be applied to reduce the national debt; rejected, 33-49, Feb. 28, 1947. Green FOR. (He was sponsor).

LIMIT PRESIDENTIAL TERM -- Constitutional amendment to limit President to two terms; passed, 59-23, March 12, 1947. Green AGAINST.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- Passage of Taft-Hartley Labor Management-Relations bill over President Truman's veto; veto overridden, 68-25, June 23, 1947. Green AGAINST.

TROOPS TO EUROPE -- Amendment expressing sense of Senate that no more than four divisions of ground troops be sent to Europe without Congressional approval; agreed to, 49-43, April 2, 1951. Green AGAINST.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING -- Amendment to eliminate universal military training; rejected, 20-68, March 9, 1951. Green AGAINST.

ALASKA STATEHOOD -- Motion to recommit bill with instructions to study whether Alaska should be granted statehood or other status; agreed to, 45-44, Feb. 27, 1952. Green AGAINST.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY -- Passage of McCarran-Walter Act over President's veto; passed, 57-26, June 27, 1952. Green AGAINST.

TIDELANDS -- Committee amendment, in nature of a substitute, confirming state title to submerged lands within historic state boundaries and provide for state use and control of such lands; agreed to, 56-35, May 5, 1953. Green AGAINST.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY -- Create St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. and authorize it to construct a seaway; passed, 51-33, Jan. 20, 1954. Green FOR.

MCCARTHY CENSURE -- Condemn Sen. Joseph R.

McCarthy (R Wis.) for failing to cooperate with the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee which investigated his finances and for abusing members of the Committee that recommended censure; resolution adopted, 67-22, Dec. 2, 1954. Green FOR.

TAX CUT -- Amendment to provide \$20 individual income tax cut; rejected, 44-50, March 15, 1955. Green FOR.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM -- Amendment to substitute Administration bond-financing program; rejected, 31-60, May 25, 1955. Green AGAINST.

PUBLIC HOUSING -- Amendment to substitute a two-year 35,000-unit public housing program for the 135,000-unit program reported by Senate Banking Committee; rejected, 38-44, June 7, 1955. Green AGAINST.

HARRIS' RECORD

Harris, 52 (born Dec. 20, 1903), attracted national attention as co-sponsor of the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation. President Eisenhower vetoed the bill Feb. 17 because of what he called "highly questionable activities" of lobbyists pressing for passage of the measure. Nov. 19 Harris said that he does not intend to reintroduce another natural gas bill until he knows what the President has in mind.

Harris first came into political prominence in 1936 when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 13th judicial district in Arkansas. He was elected to the House in 1940 from his heavily Democratic Fourth District and re-elected ever since.

His Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the 85th Congress will handle such domestic issues as interstate transportation, regulation of the interstate transmission of power, inland waterways, public health, civil aviation and securities and exchanges. Harris' Eisenhower Support and Opposition figures of 52-42 percent on domestic issues during the 84th Congress compare with 50-40 percent for his predecessor, Priest.

Harris listed natural gas, authority to let subsidized airlines reinvest profits from used equipment without those profits affecting their subsidy payments, and the government's role in health insurance as issues likely to come before his Committee in the 85th Congress.

Harris' votes in the 84th Congress on issues that may arise before his Committee in one form or another during the 85th Congress:

HEALTH INSURANCE -- Recommit bill to authorize the government to assume part of the risk for health insurance plans in areas where adequate private plans were lacking; passed, 238-134, July 13, 1954. Harris DID NOT VOTE.

NATURAL GAS -- Exempt natural gas producers from federal public utility regulation; passed, 209-203, July 28, 1955. Harris FOR.

AIR CARRIERS -- Recommit bill to provide that in figuring airline subsidies, profits made in selling used airplanes and other equipment would not be counted as long as those profits were spent on new equipment; passed, 196-153, July 26, 1956. Harris AGAINST.

(Harris' votes on general issues are lumped with those of Gordon since they both voted at the same time).

GORDON'S STANDS

Gordon, 62 (born Dec. 17, 1893), rose from clerk to office manager of the Polish Daily News in Chicago before getting into politics. He was appointed commissioner of

Committee Chairmen - 3

the Chicago West Parks in 1933, the days of the Kelly-Nash machine in that city, and as commissioner of public vehicles in 1936. He then was elected Chicago treasurer, serving from 1939-42. He was elected to the House from the Eighth District in 1942 and re-elected ever since.

Gordon supported President Eisenhower on foreign policy issues in the 84th Congress more fully than his predecessor, Richards. Gordon's registered Support and Opposition scores of 87-0 compared to 73-20 for Richards. But Harris lacks Richards' prestige, a big factor in pushing through a bill on the floor of the House.

Gordon's votes in the 84th Congress on foreign policy issues that may arise before his Committee in one form or another during the 85th Congress:

FOREIGN AID -- Bill to provide a one-year extension and to authorize appropriations of \$3.6 billion for the Mutual Security Program; passed, 275-122, June 11, 1956. Gordon FOR.

FORMOSA POLICY -- Authorize the President to employ U.S. armed forces for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area; passed, 410-3, Jan. 25, 1955. Gordon FOR.

General Votes

Key votes of Harris and Gordon which reflect their political thinking:

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE -- Establish permanent Committee on Un-American Activities; passed, 208-186, Jan. 3, 1945. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AMENDMENT -- Amendment to deny federal school lunch money to schools guilty of discrimination; passed, 259-109, Feb. 21, 1946. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

LIMIT PRESIDENTIAL TERM -- Constitutional amendment to limit the President to two terms; passed, 285-121, Feb. 6, 1947. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE -- Recreate Select Committee to Study Problems of Small Business; passed, 270-92, Feb. 26, 1947. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- Passage of Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations bill over President Truman's veto. Veto overridden, 331-83, June 20, 1947. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

CREDIT CURBS -- Anti-inflation bill restoring wartime curbs on time payment buying, tightening of bank credit, boost in Federal Bank gold reserves; passed, 264-97, Aug. 5, 1948. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

ANTI-POLL TAX -- Outlaw requirement to pay poll tax in voting for national officers; passed, 273-116, July 26, 1949. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- Amendment to include "peril point" provision; agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7, 1951. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

PUBLIC HOUSING -- Limit public housing starts to 5,000 instead of 50,000; agreed to, 181-113, May 4, 1951. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING -- Motion to recommit bill; rejected, 121-296, April 13, 1951. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS -- Limit to \$46 billion amount to be spent for military in fiscal 1953; agreed to, 220-131, April 9, 1952. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY -- Passage of McCarran-Walter Act over President's veto; passed,

278-113, June 26, 1952. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

AIR FORCE FUNDS -- Motion to recommit Defense Department Appropriations bill for fiscal 1954 with instructions to increase the funds for the Air Force by \$1.2 billion; rejected, 161-230, July 2, 1953. Harris and Gordon FOR.

SOIL CONSERVATION -- Amendment to reduce from \$195 million to \$140 million the authorization for soil conservation projects within the Agriculture Department Appropriations bill for fiscal 1954; rejected, 196-201, May 20, 1953. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

TIDELANDS -- Confirm state title to lands and natural resources within state boundaries; provide for state use and control of such lands and resources; and establish federal control of resources of the remainder of the continental shelf; passed, 285-108, April 1, 1953. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

HAWAII STATEHOOD -- Enable Hawaiians to write constitution and be admitted into Union as equal state and fix Hawaii's representation at two Senators and one Representative until the 1960 census; passed, 274-138, March 10, 1953. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY -- Bill to create a St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. with authority to sell bonds to construct the St. Lawrence Seaway; passed, 241-158, May 6, 1954. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

PRICE SUPPORTS -- Restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity; passed, 206-201, May 5, 1955. Harris and Gordon FOR.

STATEHOOD -- Motion to recommit bill granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii; agreed to, 218-170, May 10, 1955. Harris FOR. Gordon AGAINST.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM -- Passage of "pay-as-you-go" highway bill calling for \$12.4 billion in new taxes; rejected, 123-292, July 27, 1955. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Amend Social Security Act to provide disability benefits for certain disabled individuals at age 50, reduce to 62 age at which benefits are payable to women; passed, 372-31, July 18, 1955. Harris and Gordon FOR.

MINIMUM WAGE -- Raise minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 per hour; passed, 362-54, July 20, 1955. Harris and Gordon FOR.

SCHOOL AID -- Federal aid to schools for classroom construction; rejected, 194-224, July 5, 1956. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

CIVIL RIGHTS -- Bill to protect further the measures to insure citizens of their civil rights; passed, 279-126, July 23, 1956. Harris AGAINST. Gordon FOR.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- Motion to strike enacting clause and thus kill a bill to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program; rejected, 195-199, July 24, 1956. Harris and Gordon AGAINST.

Outlook for President

The shift of committee chairmen is not expected to affect the President's legislative program drastically.

He probably will meet more opposition from Green than he did from George on foreign policy issues and get a slightly better reception from Harris on domestic matters than he did from Priest. Gordon remains a question mark in regard to the President's program until he displays his abilities at running a committee and floor managing a bill.

Capitol Quotes

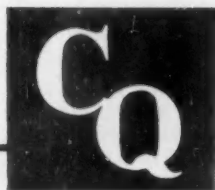
● **INTERNATIONAL POLICE** -- "There are some who believe that the establishment of an international police force can be accomplished virtually overnight.... Unfortunately, all is not so simple in this complex world.... As of this moment, the UN police force for the Middle East is a project whose success or failure rests upon the willingness of belligerent nations to accept its services.... It is almost unrealistic to expect success in such a venture until a peace-minded world is ready to accept it. We may be putting the cart before a very reluctant horse in establishing a police force without recognized and accepted laws to enforce." -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) Nov. 24 newsletter.

● **METROPOLITAN PROBLEM** -- "One of the toughest, if not THE toughest domestic problem facing our country today is not federal at all, although the federal government has had a major share in creating it, and must assist in solving it. It is the problem of our splitting metropolitan areas. Our expanding population...and our flourishing economy...inevitably create immense stresses and strains. And the strains...center in the suburban areas to which, ironically, much of the populace has fled in order to escape them. Suburbia is anything but superb these days. Its inhabitants face mounting taxes, bursting schools, threats of water shortages, inadequate sewage disposal systems and an occasional bulldozer heading straight at the family hearth-stone, making way for new highways and more suburbs. All this and more would be harrying enough if local government were equipped to deal with the problems. Unluckily it is not.... In metropolitan areas, at a time when logic suggests larger units with more authority, the trend is in the exact opposite direction. Local units are increasing.... Each of them has a little or large piece of...authority, but none has comprehensive authority.... The big...federal highway program...is likely to intensify...these problems. Rights of way must be acquired, which means vast new numbers of refugees from the bulldozers.... These...problems of our expanding economy can and must yield to the needs of our times. Their solution will require flexibility, courage, imagination and the best brains that can be enlisted for the task." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) Nov. 21 newsletter.

● **FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS** -- "The policy-making group of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities endorsed a plan for federal scholarships and proposed a study to see how the government could help expand college physical facilities. I plan to introduce my bill for a federally assisted scholarship program because I feel the Russian threat is now so clear that further delay in enacting such a program as well as school construction legislation will prove suicidal. Thousands upon thousands of our young people at the top of their classes cannot continue their education beyond high school because of financial difficulties" -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Nov. 16 release.

● **THE ELECTORATE** -- "The 1956 general election may go down in history as one of the most curious we have ever experienced.... An experienced lawyer knows some things about the ways juries behave, but the truth is that juries are unpredictable. So is the American electorate.... The greatest danger to our continued freedom lies not in the faults in our political system, of which there are admittedly many, but in those who have lost faith in that system itself, and in the ability of our people to govern themselves. Such people believe that the average citizen cannot take care of his personal affairs without the guidance of a dominant, powerful, paternalistic government.... So long as we maintain the opportunity to change the government in elections, such persons, if they get in authority, are soon swept from office." -- Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) Nov. 15 release.

● **NATURAL GAS** -- "The current oil crisis over the Mid-East and Suez means that some time up ahead, there may be a tight pinch, as regards U.S. oil and gas supplies. It is imperative therefore that we increase the available supply.... Yet, it now appears that we won't get any Canadian gas for years and years if the opposition plans (monopolistic plans) to stall...are carried out.... Once before, over the St. Lawrence Seaway, we came very close to losing a precious resource, because of almost endless stalling and pussy-footing on the U.S. side of the border." -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) Nov. 15 newsletter.



The Week In Congress

New House With Democrats firmly in control of the new House, President Eisenhower faces this prospect when the Representatives convene on Jan. 3: continued bipartisan support on foreign policy matters, continued difficulty with Democrats on domestic policy matters. On foreign policy, 280 Representatives are likely to support the President most of the time. The President can count on broad support from 216 Representatives on domestic programs. The President must convince more Democrats to vote with him in order to easily enact his domestic program. (Page 1379)

Same Reception

The outlook for President Eisenhower's program within the committees of the new Congress: more of the same. The Democrats, barring an upset on organization day in January, will chair all Congressional committees in the 85th Congress because they came out of the Nov. 6 election with a majority in the Senate and House. With but three exceptions, the Republican Administration will deal with the same Democratic chairmen in trying to get legislative requests out of committee and on to the floor. The exceptions are Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (Page 1388)

Population Shuffle

California, the nation's second most populous state, may have more people within its borders than New York by 1965, according to a Census Bureau study released Nov. 17. The Bureau estimated that between 1950 and July 1, 1956, California's population went up about 27 percent compared to New York's 9 percent. And there is no indication that the westward move will drop off sharply. In terms of straight percentage gains without regard to the total population count, Nevada showed the biggest increase. Its population increased 55 percent. Close behind Nevada were Arizona and Florida with percentage increases of 41 percent and 36 percent. (Page 1383)

State Races

Republicans on the state level Nov. 6 reversed the Congressional election trend by picking up four more state legislature seats than the Democrats did. The Republicans netted 31 state senate seats in nine states and 169 house seats in 16 states compared to 78 senate seats in 19 states and 118 house seats in 15 states for the Democrats. (Page 1386)

Strictly Private

About half the bills Congress pushed through its legislative mill in 1955-56 were private ones. These little bills accomplish such things as clearing the way for aliens to settle in the U.S. or to condemn part of a farmer's field for a federal road. Figures show that private bills comprised 46 percent of the stack of bills enacted by the 84th Congress. (Page 1381)

Defend Powell

Americans for Democratic Action and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People protested against plans to strip Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) of his Congressional power. Powell supported President Eisenhower for re-election. The ADA said the Democrats were not justified in taking action against Powell, a Negro, without taking similar steps against Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.), who supported a States Right ticket in the 1956 election. The NAACP contended the "real reason why some Democrats are trying to strip" Powell of his House seniority was fear that he might be chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee some day. (Page 1384)

Taxing Session

The House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on how to plug holes in current tax laws. The testimony covered the field from church exemptions to tax policies on insurance companies. One witness, protesting church-like exemptions for liquor manufacturers, said tax collectors should be able to "see the distinction between matters which are spiritual and matters which are spirituous." A spokesman for the Committee on Church and State of the American Humanist Assn. said many Protestant and Jewish institutions not technically classified as churches were put to a tax disadvantage. (Page 1387)